

# The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18. 1735.

No. 96.

Miscellaneous Reflections on the Craftsman, relating to the Ancient and Modern Constitution.



R. D'Anvers, in his late fulsome Panegyrics on himself, and Billinggate Declamations against his Adversaries, shews himself a true Frenchman. Vanity and Impertinence go hand in hand; high Self-Conceit and Contempt of all others; Sufficiency, the worst Composition that ever was made out of the Pride and Ignorance of Mankind, appear in every Line to so great a Degree, that he is not capable of seeing he is entirely beaten out of the Field: He even triumphs in his Defeat; and sings 'Tis when all his Forces are routed: So did the French in the late War; tho' they lost every Town that was besieged, and every Battle that was fought, yet exulted; and, there is hardly one true Orthodox Christian in a Hundred, who will now believe, that the Duke of Marlborough, ever Wise, and ever Victorious, defeated them. Lively, superficial, happy People! never to think ill of their own Persons, Underlings, or Fortunes! and so intrenched in a Sort of Animal Arrogance, as to be rendered incapable of being or seeing any thing against themselves.

This is exactly the Case of Mr. D'Anvers, who assumes to himself all Wit, Humour, and Sense; and, which is very wonderful, all Truth and Argument too! and, who strips his Adversaries of all Pretences to common Sense or Honesty! and, this he does in Despise of all Truth and Argument. For, tho' in the Controversy between us concerning the ancient and modern Constitution; hath in the Opinion of all indifferent Persons for or against the Ministry (for 'tis not a ministerial Argument) been entirely demolished; his Reasoning, such as is, confuted; and his pretended Facts shewn to be false, from the best Histories, and most authentick Records; yet, he has the impudent Effrontery to continue the dispute, and seems to imagine, that he has got the victory.

THIS Infidelity of his was the Reason of my taking Paragraph of his last Paper on this Subject, and applying that to him and his Writings, which he had applied to me and my Writings; for, in that Paragraph, he says, 'People of captious Dispositions, and with very small Abilities, may wrangle eternally upon any Subject, and keep a Controversy alive, by personal Altercations, and perpetual Repetitions of the same Thing; or running off to Questions that are quite foreign to the original Dispute.'

THIS is, I think, a true Picture of Mr. D'Anvers and his Writings upon the Subject of our Constitution; and I will leave it to every impartial Reader of the Controversy on both Sides, whether I did not justly give these Words as lawful Prize; and turn his own artillery upon himself.

He makes heavy Complaints of borrowing Sense, and Verbiage, and Wit, and Motto's, and keen Jokes from him; I don't know who has borrowed these Robes from him; but this I am very sure of, that no Man can borrow Truth or Argument from him; for never was so disingenuous a Writer, so hardened a Publisher of notorious Falshoods, so weak a Reasoner, nor so childish a Complainant; for what Borrowing is this? 'Tis only taking some Words, which he had unjustly applied to me, and justly applying them to him. I may complain too, in my Turn, that he hath filched a Thought, or stole Words from me; for I began a late Paper with Solomon's Faith; and the very next Week, he began a Craftsman, with Solomon's bath told us: I began with a Quotation from Solomon, and he followed me with a Quotation from Solomon. May not I ask now with equal Justice, was not this a servile and groveling Imitation? With this Difference, indeed, that I quoted Solomon against Fools; and Mr. D'Anvers quoted him against Men of Sense: The first Time, I believe, Solomon was ever so ill used.

BUT, leaving these Trifles, we shall go on with our Remarks on his late Discourse about the ancient and modern Constitution. He asserts the most impudent Falshoods with an Air of Truth and Solemnity; his Words are, 'It is still more absurd to argue, that our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature.'

This supposes, that I had asserted our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature: But did I ever assert or suppose any such Thing? Have I not always in the strongest Manner possible, asserted and proved the Rights of the People? Have I not affirmed, that all Right to Government comes from the People? And, could I at the same time affirm, That the People excluded or deprived themselves of all Right in the Government? No. The only thing I have asserted is, that tho' Liberty was the Right of our Ancestors, yet 'twas not their Inheritance; tho' they had a Right to a Share in the Legislature, yet they had not the actual Exercise of that Right, nor did the Constitution allow it them. What a low abandon'd Writer is this, then, to insinuate to the People, that the ministerial Advocates have affirm'd, our Ancestors had no Right to a Share in the Legislature! they had *eternally* a Right; but what then? Not only the ancient Kings, Barons, and Great Churchmen deprived them of it; but the Nature of the ancient Constitution was such by virtue of the Feudal Law, and Personal Service, that they never had any Exercise of their Right. They were Slaves even by Law itself; and the Great Councils of the Kingdom were neither composed of the People, nor chosen by the People. This I have demonstrated, as far as Facts can be demonstrated; and the very same thing, Mr. D'Anvers, when driven to it, has inadvertently acknowledged. For he has asserted in the Course of this Argument, 'That anciently the Persons who made up the Great Councils, took their Seats by virtue of their Tenure; and NOT BY ELECTION OR DELEGATION, as at present.' And yet now, he roars out against these Positions, as of a dreadful Nature and Tendency, and which strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government.

WAS there ever a more trifling Pretender to Argument than this Man, who knows nothing of the Nature of an Argument, nor is able to distinguish between Facts and Reason, or between Right and the Possession of Right. What have these Positions, 'That our Ancestors were Slaves by Law; and that our ancient Councils were neither composed of the People, nor chosen by the People,' to do with Principles? Or how do they strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government? What have Facts to do with Principles? Or how does it appear, that, because our Ancestors were Slaves, we ought not to be free? How does it appear, that, because we once had unreasonable Laws and tyrannical Kings, who affirmed they had a Right, by virtue of Prerogative, to break thro' the best Laws, that therefore we have no Right to demolish Prerogative, and set up a Government by Law? How does it appear, that, because our Kings, before the Revolution, claimed a divine Right to the Crown; asserted a dispensing Power; and affirmed, that their Edicts or Proclamations bound the Subject's Conscience under the Pain of eternal Damnation, that therefore we had no Right to the Revolution, which rid us of all this Nonsense and Iniquity? Or how do these true Positions about our ancient Constitution, any ways affect the Principles of the present Government, founded upon the Revolution? Is it not then the most ridiculous Thing in Nature, that a Man should gravely assert, *whoever affirms our Ancestors were Slaves*, affirms, at the same time, that we, their Sons, have no Right to be free? Or that a Fact about the ancient Constitution, should destroy the Reason of the present Constitution? And yet all this, absurd as it is, Mr. D'Anvers asserts, when he affirms, 'that they who say our Ancestors were Slaves, strike at the fundamental Principles of our Government.' Whereas our Government is the same, and the Principles of it the same; whatever is true or false concerning the ancient Constitution. If our Forefathers were Free or Slaves, the Revolution stands on the same Foundation, and its Principles are the same; for Principles cannot be more or less true, by any Fact in the World: They are eternal and unchangeable, being founded in the Nature and Reason of Things.

F. OSBORNE.

Yesterday came the following Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Koningsberg, Octob. 14.

THE Prince Royal of Prussia riding out t'other Day, chanced to meet King Stanislaus in his Coach; upon which they both stopped, and great Com-

pliments passed betwixt them. The Count Ossolinski, Great Treasurer of the Crown, and the Abbe Langlois, the French Minister, going that Day to pay the Prince a Visit, he made them dine with him; and at Night there was a Ball at the Dutches Dowager of Holstein's, to which the Prince Royal went, and found King Stanislaus there, who embraced his Royal Highness with very great Tenderness, and had a long Conference with him in private. The Prince danced there with several Polish Ladies, and the Ball continued till very late. The Polish Nobility were charmed with this Prince's polite and engaging Behaviour, who next Day review'd the Duke of Holstein's Regiment, as he did that of Glaubitz on the 11th, when he dined with King Stanislaus, at the House of General Katte, our Governor; and Yesterday he dined again with him at Count Tarlo's.

Warsaw, Octob. 9. The 5th Instant being the Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne, his Majesty and the Queen thereupon received the Compliments of the Nobility, and all other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes; and the Primate, and several other Persons of the first Rank, had the Honour to dine that Day at the King's Table. The other Persons of Distinction sat at two other Tables in the same Hall, where several Healths were drank, with Discharges of the Cannon at each Health; and at Night there was a great Assembly in the Queen's Apartment.

And the 7th Instant being the King's Birth-Day, his Majesty was complimented upon it by all Persons of the first Rank that are in Town; and the principal Nobility being afterwards invited to Dinner, Lots were drawn, by which it was decided who should have the Honour to dine at the King's Table, which was to hold 26 Guests, and who at three other Tables which were spread for 80 Guests a-piece; and there Healths were also drank with Salvoes of the Cannon. In the Afternoon the King in Person opened a Ball, in which some danced, while others of the Court, which was very numerous, gamed at several Tables; and at 9 o'Clock in the Evening they all sat down again to Refreshment, there being 50 Guests at the King's Table. The Defart, which was a Representation of Words signifying *Long live King Augustus III.* was all over illuminated, and had a Shrub in the Middle, with a white Eagle on the Top of it. In the same Hall there were four other Tables for 100 Persons of Distinction of both Sexes. After the Repast was over the Company began dancing again, which held till 2 o'Clock next Morning, till when their Majesties did not return to the Castle.

The Sessions of the Deyt of Pacification, which were held on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Instant, were spent like the former Sessions, in unsuccessful Representations on the Part of M. Poninski, and fresh Instances on the Part of the Deputies, for an Act, containing the necessary Securities for the Departure of the Russian and Saxon Troops out of the Kingdom; so that they have not yet been able to agree in the Choice of a Marshal.

*The Journal of what passed in those four Sessions, shall be given in our next.*

Petersburg, Octob. 4. Notwithstanding the Report, that the Siege of Azoph was put off, great Preparations are making for that important Enterprize, the Care of which is committed to the Count de Munich, who we are assured, has Orders to repair hither, to make a Report to the Czarina of the State of Affairs on the Frontiers, and to receive proper Instructions for acting with Success, if it be necessary to take Arms against the Infidels.

Rhinfields, Octob. 18. The General Count de Seckendorf, before his Arrival at Simmeren, form'd three different Camps, the first at Bingen, the second at Brezenheim near Creutnach, and the third at Kirnbach. This last Camp has been admired by reason of its Situation. The 45,000 Men, of which the Count's Army consists, were encamp'd on a Hill encompass'd on every Side with Woods: They were drawn up in four Lines. Every Regiment of Horse was supported by one of Foot, and the General's Head-Quarters was on the Top of the Hill; so that it was a sort of Fortification. In order to make a Way from this Camp to Simmeren, there was a Necessity of passing one of the most difficult Defiles that could be, where a Handful of Troops might have been able to have stopped our Army.

Army. It was on the 5th, that Count Seckendorf attempted this desperate Passage, and the Orders he gave for that Purpose, which he caused to be observed with all the Nicety that was possible, can never be sufficiently commended. As he was obliged to pass through a very thick Forest, and as the Roads were so narrow that there was scarce Room for a Carriage to pass in Front, the Equipage was what hamper'd him most of all; this General therefore to make their Passage easy, and to prevent any Insult from the Enemy, order'd 500 Horse to march at the Head of the Baggage, while another Detachment was posted in the Rear; besides which he had order'd 2 Battalions, with all the Carabiniers, and Horse and Foot Grenadiers to be drawn up in a Line on the Right and Left; and there was a Corps de Guard of 100 Men at the Distance of every half Mile, who held a Correspondence by means of their Centinels, which Centinels had Orders to hinder the Carriages from halting, and to remove out of the Way such as happened to break down in the Passage. By this Means both the Army and the Baggage passed to Simmeren in about 24 Hours, in good Order and without any Disaster, having had but 4 Carriages plunder'd by the Enemy's Parties, which swarm'd in the Forests, and hover'd round the Army in hopes of carrying off the Baggage. The Count de Seckendorf has, by this good Luck, made use of the very Road which the Count de Belleisle cut out in the same Forests at the Beginning of the Campaign. But what is most of all to be admired is, that the Count de Seckendorf, who had no Magazines, was able to sub-sist his Army during the whole March, without the Want either of Provisions or Forage.

*Frankfort, Octob. 20.* Letters of the 12th from Vienna mention a very important Piece of News; but whether it be true, is altogether as doubtful, viz. That the Allied Powers are in direct Negotiation with the Emperor for an Accommodation, and that the Count de Brancas is on that Account gone incognito from Paris to Vienna.

*Hamburgh, Octob. 18.* Some Advices from Stockholm say, that the King of Sweden seems disposed to accede to the Quadruple Alliance on Foot at Hanover. According to certain Letters from Warsaw, an Italian Merchant, of a good Family, has been apprehended there for corresponding by Letters with the Friends of King Stanislaus at Koningsberg: It seems he had a Way to conceal his Letters in the Corks of great Bottles which he sent thither, and that he received his Answers by the same Method.

*Wolfenbuttel, Octob. 17.* The King of Prussia, who arrived here last Friday Night, was welcom'd with a Discharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and all other Marks of Honour due to his Sovereign Rank: And our Duke and Dutchesse received him with the greatest Tenderness and Joy, to find him in such good Health. The next Day, which was the 15th, about 7 in the Evening, his Prussian Majesty stood Godfather at the Baptism of the Prince his Grandson in the Chapel of the Palace, and gave him the Name of Charles William Ferdinand, putting into his Hands at the same Time a Colonel's Commission, the Salary of which commences from the Date he had the Name of Ferdinand given him, in remembrance of the late Duke his Grandfather. The Emperor was represented as the other Godfather, and the three Dutchesse Dowagers as Godmothers, the first of whom his Majesty visited Yesterday Morning, and drank Coffee with her. The Ceremony was performed with great Splendor, and in Presence of the whole Court.

*Berlin, Octob. 18.* The King is expected on the 20th at Wusterhausen, from Wolfenbuttel; and the Prince Royal, who is to set out on the 22d from Koningsberg, will come thro' Dantick, and be here about the latter End of this Month.

*Hanover, Octob. 18.* The King went on the 16th to Brunswick, to see the first Dutchesse Dowager. The Lord Harrington has fixed on the 22d for his Departure to Holland, whither all the foreign Ministers are also going in a Day or two.

*Hague, Octob. 24.* The Yachts and the Men of War that are to attend his Britanick Majesty to England, arrived Yesterday Morning at Helvoetsluys; and at Noon my Lord Delawar, and the other Gentlemen that came on board the Yachts, dined with Mr. Walpole.

*Verona, Octob. 12.* The Senate of Venice has under Consultation how to prevent the Consequences of an imprudent Action with regard to the Duke de Montegu, who, as he was visiting the Posts of the Spaniards in the Vicentia, purposed to lodge at Montagnana in his Way, and repaired thither at Midnight, when he found the Gates shut, which he demanded to be open'd; but the Officer upon Guard refused to open them, alledging it was too late. The Duke was so exasperated at the Denial, that he instantly caused the City to be

blocked up with 5000 Men, went to lie that Night in a neighbouring Village, and sent next Morning to demand the Surrender of the Officer who had refused him Admittance. The Podestat, or Governor of that Place, has dispatched a Courier to the Senate of Venice, to know their Intentions; and the Duke, till he has Satisfaction given him, has caused all the Trees and Vines for a League round the Place to be cut down.

## L O N D O N .

Letters of the 4th from Madrid say, that Mr. Keene, the British Minister there, is entirely recovered of his late Indisposition. — The Differences betwixt that Court and Portugal, are in the same State, no Hostility having yet been committed on the Frontiers.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 10 Prisoners were tried, two of whom were cast for Transportation, and eight acquitted.

The four in our former mentioned to be capitally convicted, received Sentence of Death, and two were burnt in the Hand.

Last Week Alderman John Cotgrave was chosen Mayor of Chester without Opposition; and at the same time came on the Choice of the Sheriffs, when Mr. William Speed, Surgeon, and Mr. Peter Potter, Bookseller, were elected.

We hear, that the Prince of Modena arrived Yesterday from Dunkirk, at the House which is hired for him in St. James's-street.

And that the Earl of Kinnoul is arrived at Paris, in his Return home from his Embassy at the Ottoman Porte.

And that the Countess Dowager of Cadogan, Mother-in-law to the Dutchesse of Richmond, who has been some time in Holland, is coming over to visit her Grace.

This Day her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, will take the Diversion of hunting a Hind in Richmond New Park.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 1-4th. India 157. South Sea 86 1-4th. Old Annuity 109 5-8ths, for the Opening. New ditto 108 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 95 1-half to 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan nothing done. Royal-Assurance 99. London-Assurance 12 3-4ths to 7-8ths for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1 half. India Bonds 51. 4s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 31. Prem. South Sea Bonds 31. 9s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 41. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 10s. Prem. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Par. Million Bank 106 1-half.

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To the Memory of Mr. Hughe: by a Lady.

Paraphrase on Psal. 73.

An Epistle from a Gentleman in Herefordshire to his Friend at Ongar.

On the burning of the old Works.

Paraphrase on Psal. 104.

An Ode to the Memory of Anne Dutchesse of Richmond: By Anna B. SAY.

On the Death of Edw. dogan.

On Dr. Frazier's return to Aberdeen: By Mr. M. L. R.

On Miss Harvey, being Day old: in Imitation of Mr. P. —.

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